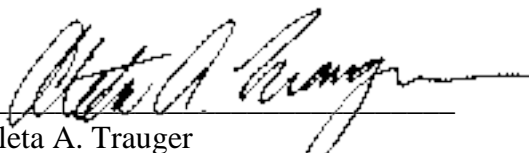


not spelled out in his complaint. Wells v. Brown, 891 F.2d 591, 594 (6th Cir. 1989). A plaintiff is required to plead more than bare legal conclusions. Lillard v. Shelby County Board of Education, 76 F.3d 716, 726 (6th Cir. 1996). Thus, a *pro se* litigant must meet the basic pleading requirements for a complaint in order to state a cognizable claim for relief. Wells, *supra*. Plaintiff must identify the right or privilege that was violated and the role that each defendant played in the alleged violation. Dunn v. Tennessee, 697 F.2d 121, 128 (6th Cir. 1982).

In this case, the plaintiff has neglected to identify the right or privilege that was violated and the role that each defendant played in the alleged violation. The defendants are never mentioned in plaintiff's Cause of Action or Statement of Facts and there is no indication as to which conditions of his confinement he may be challenging by this lawsuit. Consequently, the plaintiff has failed to state a claim upon which relief can be granted. Under such circumstances, the Court is obliged to *sua sponte* dismiss the instant action. 28 U.S.C. § 1915(e)(2).

An appropriate order will be entered.


Aleta A. Trauger
United States District Judge